

03/03/00
JC678 U.S. PTO

3-6-00

A

FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.

45 Rockefeller Plaza
Suite 2800
New York, New York
10111

Telephone
212 765-5070

Facsimile
212 258-2291

Web Site
www.fr.com

jc678 U.S.
09/518627
03/03/00

Frederick P. Fish
1855-1930

W.K. Richardson
1859-1951

March 3, 2000

Attorney Docket No.: 07703-245004

Box Patent Application

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

Presented for filing is a new continuation patent application of:

BOSTON
DELAWARE
NEW YORK
SAN DIEGO
SILICON VALLEY
TWIN CITIES
WASHINGTON, DC

Applicant: PAUL R. FLETCHER, CRAIG A. LEWIS AND GREGORY JOHN BILLINGTON

Title: ADAPTABLE COIN MECHANISM

The prior application is assigned of record to Mars Incorporated, a Delaware corporation, by virtue of an assignment submitted to the Patent and Trademark Office for recording on October 30, 1996 at 8201/0203.

Enclosed are the following papers, including those required to receive a filing date under 37 CFR 1.53(b):

	<u>Pages</u>
Specification	25
Claims	10
Abstract	1
Declaration	3
Drawing(s)	7

Enclosures:

- Preliminary amendment, 17 pages.
- Postcard.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY EXPRESS MAIL

Express Mail Label No EE 647 192 891 US

I hereby certify under 37 CFR §1.10 that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as Express Mail Post Office to Addressee with sufficient postage on the date indicated below and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D C 20231

Date of Deposit

March 3, 2000

Signature

Valentin Figueras

Typed or Printed Name of Person Signing Certificate

FISH & RICHARDSON P.C.

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
March 3, 2000
Page 2

This application is a continuation (and claims the benefit of priority under 35 USC 120) of U.S. application serial no. 09/172,981, filed October 14, 1998, which is a continuation of U.S. application serial no. 08/710,787, filed September 20, 1996. The disclosures of the prior applications are considered part of (and is incorporated by reference in) the disclosure of this application.

Basic filing fee	\$690
Total claims in excess of 20 times \$18	\$432
Independent claims in excess of 3 times \$78	\$702
Fee for multiple dependent claims	\$0
Total filing fee:	\$1824

A check for the total filing fee is enclosed. Please apply any other required fees or any credits to deposit account 06-1050, referencing the attorney docket number shown above.

If this application is found to be incomplete, or if a telephone conference would otherwise be helpful, please call the undersigned at (212) 765-5070.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this application by returning the enclosed postcard.

Please send all correspondence to:

Fish & Richardson P.C.
45 Rockefeller Plaza, Suite 2800
New York, NY 10111

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel Borodach
Reg. No. 38,388
Enclosures
SXB/dlm
30010910 doc

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Fletcher et al. Art Unit :
Serial No. : Not yet assigned Examiner :
Filed : March 3, 2000
Title : ADAPTABLE COIN MECHANISM

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

BOX PATENT APPLICATION

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Prior to examination, please amend the application as follows:

In the written description:

Page 1, immediately following line 3, insert

-- Related Applications

The present application is a continuation of U.S. Serial No. 09/172,981, filed October 14, 1998, which is a continuation of U.S. Serial No. 08/710,787, filed September 20, 1996, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.--

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY EXPRESS MAIL

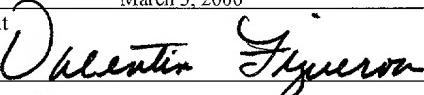
Express Mail Label No EE 647 192 891 US

I hereby certify under 37 CFR §1.10 that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as Express Mail Post Office to Addressee with sufficient postage on the date indicated below and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D C 20231

March 3, 2000

Date of Deposit

Signature



Typed or Printed Name of Person Signing Certificate

In the claims (for ease of reference, the non-amended claims are presented in small type):

1. (Amended) A coin mechanism comprising:

[one or more coin tubes for storing, respectively, coins of one or more denominations] at least one coin tube, each of which stores coins of a respective denomination;
a dispenser for controlling the dispensing of coins from the at least one coin tube[s]; and

a coin mechanism controller suitable for connection to a controller in an automatic transaction system so as to receive change dispense signals from the automatic transaction system controller indicating [the form of dispensing] the number and denomination of coins to be dispensed as change to a customer, wherein the coin mechanism controller, when connected to the automatic transaction system controller, serves as an interface between the automatic transaction system controller and the dispenser, and wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine [the form of paying out the change] the number and denomination of coins to be dispensed as change based on received change dispense signals.

2. (Amended) The coin mechanism of claim 1 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the coin denominations in which the change is to be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in the at least one coin tube[s].

3. (Amended) The coin mechanism of claim 1 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed when the set of available coin denominations in the at least one coin

tube[s] differs from the set of coin denominations which the automatic transaction system controller is programmed to handle.

4. (Amended) The coin mechanism of claim 1 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed when the set of available coin denominations in the at least one coin tube[s] differs from the coin denominations corresponding to the change dispense signals received from the automatic transaction system.

5. A coin mechanism according to claim 1 suitable for connection to an automatic transaction system controller capable of providing signals indicating the number and denomination of coins in which change is to be dispensed using three different coin denominations, wherein the coin mechanism comprises four coin tubes for storing, respectively, coins of four different denominations.

6. A coin mechanism according to claim 1 suitable for connection to an automatic transaction system controller capable of providing signals indicating the number and denomination of coins in which change is to be dispensed using three different coin denominations, wherein the coin mechanism comprises two coin tubes for storing coins of a first denomination and two coin tubes for storing coins of a second denomination.

7. A coin mechanism according to claim 1 suitable for connection to an automatic transaction system controller capable of providing signals indicating the number and denomination of coins in which change is to be dispensed using three different coin denominations, wherein the coin mechanism comprises four coin tubes for storing coins of a single denomination.

8. The coin mechanism of claim 5 wherein the three coin denominations are U.S. nickels, dimes and quarters, and wherein the four coin denominations are U.S. nickels, dimes, quarters and one-dollars coins.

9. The coin mechanism of claim 2 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed using as many available higher denomination coins as possible.

10. (Amended) [The coin mechanism of claim 2] A coin mechanism comprising:
at least one coin tube, each of which stores coins of a respective denomination;
a dispenser for controlling the dispensing of coins from the at least one coin tube;
and
a coin mechanism controller suitable for connection to a controller in an
automatic transaction system so as to receive change dispense signals from the automatic
transaction system controller indicating the form of dispensing change to a customer, wherein the
coin mechanism controller, when connected to the automatic transaction system controller,
serves as an interface between the automatic transaction system controller and the dispenser,
wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to monitor the change dispense signals from the automatic transaction system controller, to accumulate values corresponding to the monitored signals, to re-determine coin denominations in which the change is to be dispensed by
taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in the at least one coin tube, and to control the dispenser to dispense change from the at least one coin tube[s] only after no further change dispense signal is received for at least a specified duration following the previous change dispense signal.

11. (Amended) [The coin mechanism of claim 2] A coin mechanism comprising:

at least one coin tube, each of which stores coins of a respective denomination;
a dispenser for controlling the dispensing of coins from the at least one coin tube;
and

a coin mechanism controller suitable for connection to a controller in an
automatic transaction system so as to receive change dispense signals from the automatic
transaction system controller indicating the form of dispensing change to a customer, wherein the
coin mechanism controller, when connected to the automatic transaction system controller,
serves as an interface between the automatic transaction system controller and the dispenser,
wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to monitor the change dispense signals
from the automatic transaction system controller, to accumulate values corresponding to the
monitored signals, to re-determine coin denominations in which the change is to be dispensed by
taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in the at least one coin tube, and
to control the dispenser to dispense change from the at least one coin tube[s] once the
accumulated total value is at least equal to or higher than the value of the highest available coin
denomination in the at least one coin tube[s].

12. (Amended) [The coin mechanism of claim 2] A coin mechanism comprising:
at least one coin tube, each of which stores coins of a respective denomination;
a dispenser for controlling the dispensing of coins from the at least one coin tube;
and

a coin mechanism controller suitable for connection to a controller in an
automatic transaction system so as to receive change dispense signals from the automatic
transaction system controller indicating the form of dispensing change to a customer, wherein the
coin mechanism controller, when connected to the automatic transaction system controller,
serves as an interface between the automatic transaction system controller and the dispenser,

wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to monitor the change dispense signals from the automatic transaction system controller, to accumulate values corresponding to a predetermined number of the monitored signals, to re-determine coin denominations in which the change is to be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in the at least one coin tube, and to control the dispenser to dispense change from the at least one coin tube[s] immediately following receipt of the predetermined number of monitored signals.

13. (Amended) An automatic transaction system comprising:

- a coin insert slot;
- a coin return;
- a system controller for determining [the] an amount of change due a customer and d denominations of coins in which the change is to be dispensed, wherein the ller uses a particular set of coin denominations for determining [the] a form in is to be dispensed;
- a coin mechanism connected to the coin insert slot and the coin return,

(a) sensors for generating signals indicative of the characteristics of an inserted

(b) a coin mechanism controller programmed to determine whether the inserted able based on the signals generated by the sensors;

(c) [one or more] at least one coin tube[s] for storing, respectively, acceptable or more] at least one denomination[s];

(d) a dispenser for controlling the dispensing of coins from the at least one coin onse to dispense signals from the coin mechanism controller; and

communication lines connecting the coin mechanism controller and the system controller, whereby the coin mechanism receives change dispense signals from the system controller indicating the number and [coin] denominations of coins in which change is to be dispensed, and wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denominations of coins in which the change is to be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in the at least one coin tube[s].

14. (Amended) The automatic transaction system of claim 13 comprising a plurality of coin tubes, wherein the coin tubes store[, respectively,] a different set of coin denominations from the coin denominations used by the system controller for determining the form in which change is to be dispensed.

15. (Amended) The automatic transaction system of claim 13 comprising a plurality of coin tubes, wherein the coin tubes store, respectively, four different coin denominations and wherein the system controller uses a set of three different coin denominations for determining the form in which change is to be dispensed.

16. (Amended) A coin mechanism suitable for receiving a removable, replaceable cassette having [one or more] at least one coin tube[s] for storing, respectively, coins of a respective denomination [one or more denominations], the coin mechanism comprising:

a coin mechanism controller suitable for connection to a controller in an automatic transaction system so as to receive change dispense signals from the automatic transaction system controller indicating the coin denominations in which change is to be dispensed to a customer, wherein the coin mechanism controller, when connected to the automatic transaction system controller, serves as an interface between the automatic transaction

system controller and a coin dispenser, and wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denominations of coins in which the change is to be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in the at least one coin tube[s];

a dispenser for controlling, in response to dispense signals from the coin mechanism controller, the dispensing of coins from the at least one coin tube[s] in the cassette; and

a keypad for entering a code to identify to the coin mechanism controller [the] an arrangement and corresponding denominations of the at least one coin tube[s] in the cassette.

17. (Amended) The coin mechanism of claim 16 further comprising a coin passageway, sensors for generating signals indicative of the characteristics of an inserted coin, and a coin separator, wherein the coin mechanism controller is further programmed to determine whether an inserted coin is acceptable and to determine the denomination of the coin based on the signals generated by the sensors, and wherein the coin mechanism controller controls the coin separator to divert an accepted coin to one of the at least one coin tube[s] corresponding to the denomination of the accepted coin.

18. (Amended) A method of providing change from an automatic transaction system comprising:

generating change dispense signals corresponding to the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed;

receiving the change dispense signals in a coin mechanism controller;

re-determining in the coin mechanism controller the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in coin tubes associated with the coin mechanism;

generating in the coin mechanism controller new change dispense signals based on the step of re-determining to control the operation of a coin dispenser; and

dispensing coins from the coin tubes according to the number and denominations determined by the coin mechanism controller.

19. The method of claim 18 wherein re-determining occurs when the set of available coin denominations in the coin tubes differs from the set of coin denominations corresponding to the signals received by the coin mechanism controller.

20. The method of claim 18 wherein re-determining comprises re-determining the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed using as many available higher denomination coins as possible.

21. (Amended) [The method of claim 20 further comprising:]

A method of providing change from an automatic transaction system comprising:
generating change dispense signals corresponding to the number and
denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed;
receiving the change dispense signals in a coin mechanism controller;
monitoring the coin dispense signals received in the coin mechanism controller;
accumulating values corresponding to the monitored signals;
re-determining the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to
be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in coin tubes
associated with the coin mechanism;

generating new change dispense signals based on the step of re-determining to control [and controlling] the dispenser to dispense change from the coin tubes only after no further coin dispense signal is received by the coin mechanism controller for at least a specified duration following the previously received change dispense signal.

22. (Amended) [The method of claim 20 further comprising:]

A method of providing change from an automatic transaction system comprising:
generating change dispense signals corresponding to the number and
denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed;

receiving the change dispense signals in a coin mechanism controller;
monitoring the coin dispense signals received in the coin mechanism controller;
accumulating values corresponding to the monitored signals;
re-determining the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to
be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in coin tubes
associated with the coin mechanism;

generating new change dispense signals based on the step of re-determining to
control [and controlling] the dispenser to dispense change from the coin tubes once the
accumulated total value is at least equal to or higher than the value of the highest available coin
denomination in the coin tubes.

23. (Amended) [The method of claim 20 further comprising:]

A method of providing change from an automatic transaction system comprising:
generating change dispense signals corresponding to the number and
denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed;

receiving the change dispense signals in a coin mechanism controller;
monitoring the coin dispense signals received in the coin mechanism controller;
accumulating values corresponding to a predetermined number of the monitored
signals;

re-determining the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to
be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in coin tubes
associated with the coin mechanism;

generating new change dispense signals based on the step of re-determining to
control [and controlling] the dispenser to dispense change from the coin tubes immediately
following receipt of the predetermined number of monitored signals.

24. The method of claim 18 wherein generating change dispense signals includes generating signals
corresponding to four quarters, and wherein dispensing includes dispensing a single one-dollar coin.

Cancel claims 25-35.

Add the following claims:

--
36. A coin mechanism comprising:
at least one coin tube each which stores coins of a respective denomination;
a dispenser for dispensing of coins from the at least one coin tube; and
a coin mechanism controller suitable for connection to a controller in an
automatic transaction system so as to receive change dispense signals from the automatic
transaction system controller indicating the form of dispensing change to a customer, wherein a
set of available coin denominations in the at least one coin tube differs from a set of coin

denominations for which the automatic transaction system controller is programmed, wherein the coin mechanism controller, when connected to the automatic transaction system controller, serves as an interface between the automatic transaction system controller and the dispenser, and wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to monitor the change dispense signals from the automatic transaction system controller, to re-determine the form of paying out the change by accumulating a value corresponding to the monitored signals, and to control the dispenser to dispense a coin from the at least one coin tube, wherein the value of the dispensed coin corresponds to the accumulated value.

37. The coin mechanism of claim 36 wherein the dispensed coin has a denomination higher than the denomination of the coins for which the automatic transaction system controller is programmed.

38. A method of providing change from an automatic transaction system comprising:

generating change dispense signals corresponding to the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed;

receiving the change dispense signals in a coin mechanism controller;

monitoring the change dispense signals received by the coin mechanism controller;

accumulating a value corresponding to the monitored signals;

re-determining the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in coin tubes associated with the coin mechanism, wherein re-determining occurs when a set of available coin

denominations in the coin tubes differs from a set of coin denominations corresponding to the signals received by the coin mechanism controller; and

generating new change dispense signals based on the step of re-determining to control the dispenser to dispense a coin from the coin tubes, wherein the value of the dispensed coin corresponds to the accumulated value.

39. The coin mechanism of claim 16 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed when the set of available coin denominations in the at least one coin tube differs from the set of coin denominations which the automatic transaction system controller is programmed to handle.

40. The coin mechanism of claim 16 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed when the set of available coin denominations in the at least one coin tube differs from the coin denominations corresponding to the change dispense signals received from the automatic transaction system.

41. A coin mechanism according to claim 16 suitable for connection to an automatic transaction system controller capable of providing signals indicating the number and denomination of coins in which change is to be dispensed using three different coin denominations, wherein the coin mechanism comprises four coin tubes for storing, respectively, coins of four different denominations.

42. A coin mechanism according to claim 16 suitable for connection to an automatic transaction system controller capable of providing signals indicating the number and denomination of coins in which change is to be dispensed using three different coin denominations, wherein the coin mechanism comprises two coin tubes for storing coins of a first denomination and two coin tubes for storing coins of a second denomination.

43. A coin mechanism according to claim 16 suitable for connection to an automatic transaction system controller capable of providing signals indicating the number and denomination of coins in which change is to be dispensed using three different coin denominations, wherein the coin mechanism comprises four coin tubes for storing coins of a single denomination.

44. The coin mechanism of claim 43 wherein the three coin denominations are U.S. nickels, dimes and quarters, and wherein the four coin denominations are U.S. nickels, dimes, quarters and one-dollars coins.

45. The coin mechanism of claim 16 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed using as many available higher denomination coins as possible.

46. The coin mechanism of claim 10 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed when the set of available coin denominations in the at least one coin tube differs from the set of coin denominations which the automatic transaction system controller is programmed to handle.

47. The coin mechanism of claim 10 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed when the set of available coin denominations in the at least one coin tube differs from the coin denominations corresponding to the change dispense signals received from the automatic transaction system.

48. A coin mechanism according to claim 10 suitable for connection to an automatic transaction system controller capable of providing signals indicating the number and denomination of coins in which change is to be dispensed using three different coin denominations, wherein the coin mechanism comprises four coin tubes for storing, respectively, coins of four different denominations.

49. A coin mechanism according to claim 10 suitable for connection to an automatic transaction system controller capable of providing signals indicating the number and denomination of coins in which change is to be dispensed using three different coin denominations, wherein the coin mechanism comprises two coin tubes for storing coins of a first denomination and two coin tubes for storing coins of a second denomination.

50. A coin mechanism according to claim 10 suitable for connection to an automatic transaction system controller capable of providing signals indicating the number and denomination of coins in which change is to be dispensed using three different coin denominations, wherein the coin mechanism comprises four coin tubes for storing coins of a single denomination.

51. The coin mechanism of claim 50 wherein the three coin denominations are U.S. nickels, dimes and quarters, and wherein the four coin denominations are U.S. nickels, dimes, quarters and one-dollar coins.

52. The coin mechanism of claim 10 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed using as many available higher denomination coins as possible.

53. The method of claim 21 wherein re-determining occurs when the set of available coin denominations in the coin tubes differs from the set of coin denominations corresponding to the signals received by the coin mechanism controller.

54. The method of claim 21 wherein re-determining comprises re-determining the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed using as many available higher denomination coins as possible.

55. The method of claim 21 wherein generating change dispense signals includes generating signals corresponding to four quarters, and wherein dispensing includes dispensing a single one-dollar coin.--

Applicant : Fletcher et al.
Serial No. :
Filed : March 3, 2000
Page : 17

Attorney's Docket No.: 07703-245004 / MES-083

REMARKS

Claims 1-24 and 36-55 are pending.

Claims 10, 16, 17, 21 and 39-55 correspond to the claims allowed in the Notice of Allowance of December 6, 1999 in co-pending Serial No. 09/172,981. The remaining claims correspond substantially to the claims that were rejected in the Office action of April 26, 1999, in which the Examiner stated that a cited reference could only be overcome through interference proceedings. Applicant intends to file the appropriate papers under 37 C.F.R. 1.608(b) to provoke an interference once a Filing Receipt is received.

Please charge any underpayment and credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: March 3, 2000

Samuel Borodach

Samuel Borodach
Reg. No. 38,388

Fish & Richardson P.C.
45 Rockefeller Plaza, Suite 2800
New York, NY 10111
Telephone: (212) 765-5070
Facsimile: (212) 258-2291

30010688.doc

APPLICATION
FOR
UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

TITLE: ADAPTABLE COIN MECHANISM
APPLICANT: PAUL R. FLETCHER, CRAIG A. LEWIS AND GREGORY
JOHN BILLINGTON

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY EXPRESS MAIL

Express Mail Label No. EE 647 192 891 US

I hereby certify under 37 CFR §1.10 that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as Express Mail Post Office to Addressee with sufficient postage on the date indicated below and is addressed to the Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231

Date of Deposit March 3, 2000
Signature Valentia Figueron
VALENTIA FIGUERON
Typed or Printed Name of Person Signing Certificate

ADAPTABLE COIN MECHANISM

Background of the Invention

5 The invention relates generally to an adaptable coin mechanism for use, for example, in gaming and vending machines.

10 Existing vending machines typically include one or more slots through which a customer can insert coins or bills to initiate a vend operation for the purpose of purchasing a product from the machine. Such machines also include coin mechanisms and bill acceptors for identifying inserted coins and bills, and for providing change to the customer. Typically, a central controller controls the 15 overall performance of the machine, such as keeping track of the total credit available to the customer, actuating motors or other mechanisms to dispense a product selected by the customer, and providing signals to the coin mechanism indicating the amount of change, if any, that is to be 20 dispensed.

25 The central controller of the vending machine is typically programmed to recognize and generate signals corresponding to a predetermined set of coin denominations, such as U.S. nickels, dimes and quarters. However, an operator or owner of the vending machine may desire a vending machine with greater flexibility to allow, for example, the vending machine to provide change using a different combination or set of coin denominations. For example, with the introduction of U.S. one-dollar coins, 30 vending machine operators and owners may wish to dispense a single one-dollar coin as change rather than an equivalent amount in multiple lower denomination coins. In general, vending machine operators and owners may wish to accept currency and dispense change using sets of coin denomina-

tions that are different from the set of coin denominations which the central controller is programmed to handle.

Summary of the Invention

In general, in one aspect, the invention features a
5 coin mechanism having one or more coin tubes for storing,
respectively, coins of one or more denominations, a
dispenser for controlling the dispensing of coins from the
coin tubes, and a coin mechanism controller suitable for
connection to a controller in an automatic transaction
10 system so as to receive change dispense signals from the
automatic transaction system controller indicating the form
of dispensing change to a customer. The coin mechanism
controller, when connected to the automatic transaction
system controller, serves as an interface between the
15 automatic transaction system controller and the dispenser,
and is programmed to re-determine the form of paying out the
change.

Various implementations of the invention include one
or more of the following features. The coin mechanism
20 controller can be programmed, for example, to re-determine
the coin denominations in which the change is to be
dispensed by taking into account the distribution and
denominations of coins in the coin tubes. The coin
mechanism controller can also be programmed to re-determine
25 the number and denomination of coins in which the change is
to be dispensed when the set of available coin denominations
in the coin tubes differs from the set of coin denominations
which the automatic transaction system controller is
programmed to handle. In addition, the coin mechanism
30 controller can be programmed to re-determine the number and
denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed
when the set of available coin denominations in the coin

tubes differs from the coin denominations corresponding to the change dispense signals received from the automatic transaction system.

In certain implementations, the coin mechanism is
5 suitable for connection to an automatic transaction system controller capable of providing signals to indicate the number and denomination of coins in which change is to be dispensed using three different coin denominations, and the coin mechanism includes four coin tubes for storing,
10 respectively, coins of four different denominations. The three coin denominations can be, for example, U.S. nickels, dimes and quarters, whereas the four coin denominations can be U.S. nickels, dimes, quarters and one-dollars.

In yet other implementations of the invention, the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed using as many available higher denomination coins as possible. In one technique, the coin mechanism controller is programmed to monitor the change dispense
15 signals from the automatic transaction controller, to accumulate values corresponding to the monitored signals, and to control the dispenser to dispense change from the coin tubes only after no further change dispense signal is received for at least a specified duration following the previous change dispense signal. In a second technique, the coin mechanism controller is programmed to monitor the change dispense signals from the automatic transaction controller, to accumulate values corresponding to the monitored signals, and to control the dispenser to dispense
20 change from the coin tubes once the accumulated total value is at least equal to or higher than the value of the highest available coin denomination in the coin tubes. According to
25 yet a third technique, the coin mechanism controller is

programmed to monitor the change dispense signals from the automatic transaction controller, to accumulate values corresponding to a predetermined number of the monitored signals, and to control the dispenser to dispense change 5 from the coin tubes immediately following receipt of the predetermined number of monitored signals.

In another aspect, the invention features an automatic transaction system including a coin insert slot, a coin return, and a system controller for determining the 10 amount of change due a customer as well as the number and denominations of coins in which the change is to be dispensed. The system controller uses a particular set of coin denominations for determining the form in which change is to be dispensed. The automatic transaction system also 15 includes a coin mechanism connected to the coin insert slot and the coin return. The coin mechanism has sensors for generating signals indicative of the characteristics of an inserted coin and a coin mechanism controller programmed to determine whether the inserted coin is acceptable based on 20 the signals generated by the sensors. The coin mechanism also has one or more coin tubes for storing, respectively, acceptable coins of one or more denominations, and a dispenser for controlling the dispensing of coins from the coin tubes in response to dispense signals from the coin 25 mechanism controller. In addition, communication lines connect the coin mechanism controller and the system controller, whereby the coin mechanism receives change dispense signals from the system controller indicating the number and denominations of coins in which change is to be 30 dispensed. The coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denominations of coins in which the change is to be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in the coin tubes.

In yet another aspect, the invention features a coin mechanism suitable for receiving a removable, replaceable cassette having one or more coin tubes for storing, respectively, coins of one or more denominations. The coin mechanism includes a coin mechanism controller suitable for connection to a controller in an automatic transaction system so as to receive change dispense signals from the automatic transaction system controller indicating the number and denominations of coins in which change is to be dispensed to a customer, wherein the coin mechanism controller, when connected to the automatic transaction system controller, serves as an interface between the automatic transaction system controller and a coin dispenser, and wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the coin denominations in which the change is to be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in the coin tubes. The coin mechanism also includes a dispenser for controlling, in response to dispense signals from the coin mechanism controller, the dispensing of coins from the coin tubes in the cassette, and a keypad for entering a code to identify to the coin mechanism controller the arrangement and corresponding denominations of coin tubes in the cassette.

In a further aspect, the invention features a method of providing change from an automatic transaction system including generating change dispense signals corresponding to the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed and receiving the change dispense signals in a coin mechanism controller. The method also includes re-determining the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in coin tubes

associated with the coin mechanism and generating new change dispense signals based on the step of re-determining to control the operation of a coin dispenser. Coins are dispensed from the coin tubes according to the number and 5 denominations determined by the coin mechanism controller.

In an additional aspect, the invention features a method of identifying a coin tube arrangement during replacement of a coin tube cassette in a coin mechanism.

The method includes entering a code corresponding to the

10 coin tube arrangement using a keypad connected to the coin mechanism and recognizing the code. The coin mechanism is operated with the cassette inserted in the coin mechanism.

15 The code can include letters, numbers, or a combination or sequence of letters and numbers. Coins accepted by the coin mechanism can be stored in the appropriate coin tubes of the identified cassette, and coins stored in the coin tubes of the identified cassette can be used to provide the proper change to a customer.

In yet further aspects, the invention features a 20 method of accumulating currency in an automatic transaction system including receiving an inserted coin in a coin mechanism and routing the coin to one of a plurality of coin storage tubes. A signal is generated indicating that the coin was routed to a cash box. In response to the signal 25 indicating that the coin was routed to the cash box, a bill validator can be controlled to accept bills of a specified denomination. The invention also features a method of accumulating currency in an automatic transaction system including receiving an inserted coin in a coin mechanism and 30 routing the coin to a cash box. A signal indicating that the coin was routed to one of a plurality of coin storage tubes is generated. In response to the signal indicating that the coin was routed to one of the coin storage tubes, a

bill validator can be controlled so as to reject bills of a specified denomination.

In various implementations, the invention provides one or more of the following advantages. Since the coin mechanism controller serves as an interface between the automatic transaction system controller and other components in the coin mechanism, the coin mechanism can be used to update existing automatic transaction systems without replacing the system controller. For example, an existing automatic transaction system can be upgraded to accommodate new or different combinations of coin sets by replacing an existing coin mechanism with the coin mechanism of the invention. In particular, an existing automatic transaction system can be upgraded relatively easily to accept payment and dispense change in the form of new or different combinations of coin denominations. For example, by using the coin mechanism of the invention, an automatic transaction system can be updated to dispense a one-dollar coin even though the existing system controller generates signals indicating that four quarters should be dispensed. Furthermore, removable and replaceable cassettes with different arrangements of coin tubes can be used with a single coin mechanism. The use of a keypad allows service personnel to enter a code which is recognized by the coin mechanism controller and provides a convenient means for identifying the coin tube arrangement in the cassette to the coin mechanism controller. The coin mechanism of the invention can, therefore, provide enhanced flexibility and adaptability to existing systems with relative ease and at relatively low cost.

Additional features and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent from the following detailed description, accompanying drawings and claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a partial cut-away side view of an automatic transaction system in which the invention can be used.

5 FIG. 2 is a cut-away view of a coin mechanism according to the present invention.

FIG. 3 is block diagram showing various connections between components of a machine according to the invention.

10 FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing the steps according to one implementation of the invention.

FIGS. 5A through 5C are timing diagrams for the payout of change according to the invention.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a coin mechanism showing further features of the invention.

15 FIG. 7 illustrates an additional cassette with coin tubes which can be used with the coin mechanism of FIG. 6.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments

FIG. 1 shows a partial cut-away side view of an automatic transaction system such as a vending machine 1. A 20 control panel 40 of the automatic transaction system 1 includes a coin slot 50 and a banknote or bill insert slot 60 which accept currency to initiate a vend operation. In some implementations, the control panel 40 further contains a card acceptor 70 to enable customers to initiate 25 transactions with credit or debit cards.

The control panel 40 also includes a coin return 80 and an item selector such as a keypad 90. A display 95 on the control panel 40 can provide instructions and information to the customer.

30 Currency acceptors, such as a bill validator 100 and a coin mechanism 110 are attached to the rear of the control panel 40 adjacent the bill insert and coin slots 60 and 50,

respectively. The coin mechanism 110 is connected to the coin return 80 and to a coin passageway 117 leading to the coin slot 50. The coin mechanism 110 is also connected to a cash box 120. The bill validator 100 is connected to a bill stacker 105.

The bill validator 100, coin mechanism 110, card acceptor 70, keypad 90 and display 95 are connected to a vend controller 130 by communication lines 140. The controller 130 is further connected to data entry devices, such as DIP switches 150, a keypad 160, an input/output port 170, as well as a display 180 to facilitate servicing of the vending machine 1. The components disposed behind the control panel 40 are not accessible to customers of the vending machine 1 and can only be accessed by service personnel.

FIG. 2 shows a removable coin mechanism which can be used as the coin mechanism 110 in FIG. 1. The coin mechanism 110 includes a coin validator 200 and a coin separator 205. The coin validator 200 receives inserted coins 210 through an opening 215 which is connected to the coin passageway 117 of FIG. 1. The coin travels along a path 220 in the coin validator 200 past sensors 225, 227.

The sensors 225, 227 generate electrical signals which are provided to a coin mechanism controller 230 having control circuitry, including a microprocessor or micro-controller. The controller 230 is also connected to the vend controller 130 through the communication lines 140 shown in FIG. 1. The electrical signals generated by the sensors 225, 227 contain information corresponding to the measured characteristics of the coin, such as the coin's diameter, thickness, metal content and electromagnetic properties. Based on these electrical signals, the

controller 230 is able to discriminate whether the coin is acceptable, and if so, the denomination of the coin 210.

If the coin 210 is unacceptable, the coin mechanism controller 230 controls a gate 235 to direct the unacceptable coin 210 to a reject chute 240. The reject chute 240 is connected to the coin return of FIG. 2. In contrast, if the coin 210 is acceptable, the coin mechanism controller 230 provides information concerning the denomination of the accepted coin to the vend controller 130 over communication lines 140 of FIG. 1.

The vend controller 130 is programmed to process signals for a particular set of coin denominations, and the communication lines 140 between the vend controller 130 and the coin mechanism controller 230 include separate signal lines corresponding to each such coin denomination. Thus, for purposes of illustration only, it is assumed in the following discussion that the vend controller 130 is programmed to recognize and process signals corresponding to U.S. nickels, dimes and quarters only. In this implementation, as shown in FIG. 3, the communication lines 140 connecting the coin mechanism controller 230 and the vend controller 130 include three coin denomination receipt lines 141, 142 and 143 for sending signals corresponding, respectively, to the receipt of acceptable nickels, dimes and quarters. The communication lines 140 connecting the vend controller 130 and the coin mechanism controller 230 further include change dispense lines 144, 145 and 146 which are used as explained below. Each of the change dispense lines 144-146 corresponds to one of the coin denominations for which signals can be processed and generated by the vend controller 130. Thus, for example, the dispense lines 144, 145 and 146 are used to send signals corresponding to U.S. nickels, dimes and quarters, respectively. The coin

mechanism controller 230 is designed to connect to the coin denomination receipt lines 141-143 and the dispense lines 144-146 via ports 341-346, respectively. The coin mechanism controller 230 can include other ports 347, 348 for connection to additional coin denomination receipt lines and/or dispense lines when the system 1 is configured with a vend controller programmed to handle a larger number of coin denominations. It should be noted that instead of the three coin denomination lines 141-143, a single serial communication line can be used. The coin mechanism controller 230 would then send a value over the serial communication line to indicate which denomination coin was received. Similarly, the three change dispense lines 144-146 can be replaced by a single serial communication line.

In general, the removable coin mechanism 110 may be capable of recognizing a set of U.S. coins different from the set of coins corresponding to the signals which the vend controller 130 is programmed to process. Thus, for example, in the following discussion, it is assumed that the coin mechanism 110 is capable of recognizing and discriminating between U.S. nickels, dimes, quarters and one-dollar coins. When the validator 200 determines that an inserted coin 210 is an acceptable nickel, dime or quarter, the coin mechanism controller 230 sends a signal along the corresponding one of the lines 141, 142 or 143. Each such signal sent from the coin mechanism controller 230 to the vend controller 130 can take the form, for example, of a single pulse. If, on the other hand, the validator 200 determines that the inserted coin is an acceptable one-dollar coin, then the controller 230 sends, for example, four pulses along the line 143. From the perspective of the vend controller 130, the receipt of a valid one-dollar coin in the coin mechanism is interpreted as the receipt of four quarters. Of course, the

coin mechanism controller 230 can be programmed to report that some other combination of lower denomination coins, such as ten dimes, or five dimes and ten nickels, was received. In any event, the vend controller 130 processes the signals received from the coin mechanism controller 230 to keep track of the total credit available to the customer. In certain implementations, the vend controller 130 controls the display 95 so that the total available credit is displayed to the customer.

Returning to FIG. 2, acceptable coins 210 are directed to the coin separator 205 by the gate 235. The coin separator has multiple gates 245, 247, 249 and 251, also controlled by signals from the controller 230, for diverting the coin 210 from a main path 250. For better clarity, the connections between the controller 230 and the gates 245-251 are not shown in FIG. 2. The coin 210 can be diverted into respective paths 252, 254, 256 and 258, or the coin 210 can be allowed to proceed along the path main 250 to a path 260 leading to the cash box 120.

Each of the paths 252, 254, 256 and 258 leads to a respective one of four coin tubes or containers 262, 264, 266 and 268. Each coin tube 262-268 is arranged to store a vertical stack of coins of a particular denomination which can be recognized and accepted by the coin mechanism 110. Thus, for example, in one implementation, the coin tubes 262, 264, 266 and 268 store U.S. nickels, dimes, quarters and one-dollar coins, respectively. Although four coin tubes are shown in FIG. 2, any number can be provided.

A dispenser 270 associated with the coin tubes 262-268 is operable to dispense coins from the tubes when change is to be given by the coin mechanism 110. As shown in FIG. 3, the dispenser 270 can include either multiple solenoids or motors 275, 276, 277 and 278 each of which is associated

with a respective one of the coin tubes 262-268 and controls the dispensing of coins from the respective tube. Suitable dispensers include those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,814,115 and 4,367,760, assigned to the assignee of the present invention, which are incorporated by reference herein. Each solenoid or motor 275-278 in the dispenser 270 is connected to the coin mechanism controller 230 by respective dispense lines 271, 272, 273 and 274. The coin mechanism controller 230 controls the dispensing of coins from the tubes 262-268 by sending dispense signals, such as pulses, along the dispense lines 271-274 to actuate the solenoids or motors. Dispensed coins are sent to the coin return 80 where they can be retrieved by the customer.

One or more coin level sensors 301-308 are associated with each of the coin tubes 262-268. For example, in the implementation shown in FIG. 3, each coin tube 262-268 has a pair of coin level sensors. The sensors 301-308 provide signals to the coin mechanism controller 230 via communications lines 310. One sensor from each of the sensor pairs is used to determine when the coin tubes is full so that further coins of a particular denomination are directed to the cash box 120. The other sensor from each pair of sensors is used to determine when the coin tubes are empty, or near empty. Other coin level sensor arrangements and techniques can be used such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,491,140, assigned to the assignee of the present invention, and incorporated by reference herein.

The vend controller 130 keeps track of whether accepted coins are routed to the coin tubes 262-268 or to the cash box 120. For this purpose, an additional signal line 149 connects the coin mechanism controller 230 to the vend controller 130. This signal line 149 is used to transmit signals to the vend controller 130 to report

whether an acceptable coin is being routed to one of the
coin tubes 262-268 or to the cash box 120. The vend
controller 130 can also be pre-programmed with the number of
coins which can be stored in coin tubes of particular
5 denominations, and can keep track of the number of coins of
each denomination that are reported to it as having been
routed to the tubes 262-268.

In general, information reported to the vend
controller 130 regarding the denomination, number and
10 storage location of coins accepted by the coin mechanism 110
is controlled by the coin mechanism controller 230 by taking
into account the distribution and denominations of coins in
the coin tubes. Since one advantage of the coin mechanism
110 is that it can be used to update existing machines with
15 an older versions of vend controllers, the coin mechanism
controller 230 is programmed to modify the information
reported to the vend controller 130 under specified
circumstances. Thus, for example, as previously noted, when
the coin mechanism 110 accepts a one-dollar coin, it reports
20 to the vend controller 130, for example, that four quarters
have been received. This allows the vend controller 130 to
keep track of the total credit available to the customer,
even though the vend controller 130 cannot directly process
signals corresponding to the denomination of the accepted
25 coin, in this case, a one-dollar coin.

In addition, it is occasionally desirable to route
an accepted coin to an appropriate one of the coin tubes
262-268, but to report to the vend controller that the
accepted coin is being stored in the cash box 120. For
30 example, a particular vend controller, such as the vend
controller 130, may be pre-programmed to accept five dollar
bills only when a 25-cent coin tube is full so that
sufficient coins will be available for dispensing change.

The particular vend controller also may be pre-programmed to assume that the 25-cent tube is full when it receives information indicating that a quarter has been accepted and routed to the cash box 120. On the other hand, the desired 5 amount of change required as a pre-condition for accepting a five dollar bill actually may be available even if the 25-cent tube is not full. Such a situation can arise, for example, due to the availability of one-dollar coins stored in the tubes 262-268. Thus, in an appropriate situation, 10 the coin mechanism 110 can receive, accept and route an inserted quarter to one of the coin tubes 262-268, but report to the vend controller 130 that a single quarter was received and routed to the cash box 120. The vend controller 130 will then assume that the 25-cent coin tube 15 is full and will allow the bill validator 100 to accept five dollar bills. Similarly, in appropriate situations, the coin mechanism controller 230 can route an accepted coin to the cash box 120, but report to the vend controller that the accepted coin is being stored in one of the coin tubes 262- 20 268. The vend controller 130 can take certain actions in response to a signal indicating that the coin was routed to one of the coin tubes. For example, the bill validator 100 can be controlled so as to reject bills of a specified denomination. Specifically, as the amount of change 25 remaining in the tubes 262-268 decreases, the bill validator 100 can be controlled to accept a one-dollar bill while rejecting five, ten and twenty dollar bills.

The coin mechanism controller 230 can also be programmed to report the total number of coins stored in 30 each coin tube 262-268 after the receipt of a specified number of coins have been received or after a specified number of coins of a particular denomination have been received. Again, the coin mechanism controller 230 can be

programmed to report to the vend controller 130 that a greater or lesser number of coins have been accepted than the number of coins that actually have been accepted. Such intentionally false reporting by the coin mechanism 230 may 5 be desirable in situations similar to those discussed above with respect to the intentionally false reporting of the routing of the coins.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart showing the steps according to one implementation of the invention. In general, as 10 indicated by 401, a customer can initiate a transaction by depositing coins or bills in the slots 50 or 60, respectively. For example, a particular customer might deposit a five dollar bill into the slot 60. If the bill validator 100 recognizes the inserted bill as genuine, it 15 determines the denomination of the bill, as indicated by 403. The bill is then stored in the stacker 105, and the bill validator 100 sends a signal along the communication lines 140 to the vend controller 130 indicating the amount of acceptable currency received, as indicated by 405 and 20 407, respectively. As further indicated by 409, the vend controller 130 keeps track of the total credit available to the customer, which in this case, is five dollars. As indicated above, the total available credit can be displayed on the display 95, as shown in 411. Once sufficient payment 25 has been deposited in the vending machine 1, the customer can select a product to be dispensed using the keypad 90, as shown in 413. As further indicated by 415, the selected product is then dispensed to a product delivery area (not shown) where it can be retrieved by the customer.

As indicated by 417, when the available credit exceeds the price of the selected product, the difference between the available credit and the price is determined by the vend controller 130. Thus, if the price of the selected 30

product were \$3.50, then using the aforementioned example, the calculated difference would be \$1.50. Next, as shown by 419, the vend controller 130 determines a combination of coins for paying out the change to the customer. One known 5 technique, for example, referred to as the "least number of coins" method, involves using as many higher-denomination coins as possible, so that the total number of coins is minimized. Any number of other techniques, however, can be employed to determine a combination of coins for dispensing 10 the change, including the technique disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,542,519, assigned to the assignee of the present invention and incorporated by reference herein. In the implementation discussed above, the vend controller 130 processes and generates signals corresponding to nickels, 15 dimes and quarters only. Thus, according to the least number of coins method, the vend controller 130 would determine that the best form of paying out change of \$1.50 is in the form of six quarters. As indicated by 421, the vend controller 130 would send six signals, each of which 20 can take the form of a single pulse, along the dispense line 146. The coin mechanism controller 230 receives and monitors these pulses, as indicated by 423.

Since, in general, the coin mechanism 110 may be capable of paying out change using a set of coins different 25 from the set of coins which the vend controller 130 is programmed to handle, the best combination of coins for paying out the change as determined by the vend controller 130 may not, in fact, be the best form of paying out the change available from the coin tubes 262-268. Therefore, as 30 shown by 425, the controller 230 recognizes each signal or pulse received on the dispense lines 144-146 as corresponding to a predetermined value and determines a total amount of change, in this case \$1.50, corresponding to

the monitored signals. As indicated by 427, the controller 230 then determines the best combination of available U.S. nickels, dimes, quarters and one-dollar coins for paying out the change to the customer. For this purpose, the
5 controller 230 can be programmed to use the same technique as the vend controller 130 for determining the best form for paying out the change. Alternatively, the controller 230 can use a different technique. Using the "least number of coins method" and, assuming, for example, that nickels,
10 dimes, quarters and one-dollar coins are available for paying out change from the tubes 262-268, the controller 230 would determine that the change of \$1.50 should be paid out in the form of a single one-dollar coin and two quarters. As further indicated by 429, the coin mechanism controller
15 230 generates signals to actuate the dispenser 270 to dispense the proper change from the coin tubes 262-268. For example, the controller 230 would generate a single pulse which is transmitted along the dispense line 274 and two pulses which are transmitted along the dispense line 273.
20 These pulses actuate the solenoids or motors 278 and 277, respectively, thereby causing a single one-dollar coin and two quarters to be dispensed from the coin tubes 268 and 266, respectively, as indicated by 431. The dispensed coins can then be retrieved by the customer, as indicated by 433.

25 In general, the coin mechanism controller 230 monitors the signals transmitted from the vend controller 130 on the dispense lines 144-146 and acts as an interface between the vend controller 130 and the dispenser 270. Specifically, the coin mechanism controller 230 re-
30 determines the best combination of coins in which to dispense the change owed to a customer by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in the coin tubes 262-268. Thus, with reference to the example

discussed above, the controller 230 causes the coin mechanism to dispense a single one-dollar coin and two quarters, rather than six quarters as indicated by the signals on the dispense lines 144-146.

5 In different implementations, the coin mechanism controller 230 can be programmed to use various techniques to monitor the signals on the dispense lines 144-146 and to begin paying out the change. According to a first technique, the coin mechanism 110 accumulates the values
10 corresponding to the monitored signals on the dispense lines 144-146 until no additional pulse is received during a specified duration T following the previous pulse. The specified duration can be, for example, on the order of milliseconds. Payout does not take place until no further
15 pulses are received for the specified duration T. According to a second technique, the values corresponding to the monitored signals are accumulated, and payout of a single coin of the highest denomination occurs once the total accumulated value is at least equal to or higher than the
20 value of the highest available coin denomination in the tubes 262-268. Any total accumulated value greater than the value of the highest denomination coin is accumulated together with the value of the subsequently monitored pulses. Payout of the additional change occurs in the same
25 manner, and a final payout occurs, if necessary, when no further pulses are received for the specified duration T. According to yet a third technique, the values corresponding to the monitored signals are accumulated for a predetermined number of pulses N, and payout corresponding to the
30 accumulated value occurs immediately following receipt of the predetermined number of pulses. Payout of additional change occurs in the same manner, and a final payout occurs,

if necessary, when no further pulses are received for the specified duration T.

The aforementioned payout techniques are illustrated in FIGS. 5A-5C. For purposes of illustration only, it is assumed that the vend controller 130 determines that a customer is owed change totaling \$1.65, and, accordingly, the vend controller 130 generates six pulses on the dispense line 146 and one pulse on each of the dispense lines 144 and 145, corresponding respectively, to six quarters, one nickel and one dime. The pulse train received by the coin mechanism controller 230 is illustrated in FIGS. 5A and 5B, where, for purposes of illustration only, pulses 1 through 3 and pulses 5 through 7 correspond to quarters, pulse 4 corresponds to a dime, and pulse 8 corresponds to a nickel. It is further assumed that the time lag between respective pulses is less than the specified period T, so that the end of the pulse train is recognized by the controller 230 as occurring a period T after receipt of pulse 8. In addition, it is assumed for the purposes of illustration only, that all the coin tubes 262-268 are full. With respect to the third technique, illustrated in FIG. 5C, it is assumed that the predetermined number of pulses N after which payout occurs is six. In general, the number of pulses N is variable depending on the number coin tubes and the different denominations associated with the coin tubes. Using this example, all three techniques result in the payout of a single one-dollar coin, two quarters, a dime and a nickel. The time when payout occurs, however, differs.

According to the first technique, illustrated in FIG. 5A, there is no payout until a time period T following receipt of pulse 8. According to the second technique, illustrated in FIG. 5B, payout of a single one-dollar coin occurs immediately after receipt of pulse 5, and payout of

two quarters, a dime and a nickel occurs after the period T following receipt of pulse 8. According to the third technique, illustrated in FIG. 5C, payout of a single one-dollar coin, a quarter and a dime occurs after receipt of 5 pulse 6, and payout of another quarter and a nickel occurs after the period T following receipt of pulse 8.

As indicated above, the coin mechanism controller 230 is programmed to take account of the distribution and denominations of coins in the coin tubes 262-268. Thus, for 10 example, if the one-dollar coin tube 268 is empty, there is no need for the controller 230 to re-calculate the best form of paying out the change, because the coin types currently available as change from the coin mechanism 110 correspond to the coin types for which the vend controller 130 generates signals on the dispense lines 144-146. Using the 15 example discussed above with respect to FIGS. 5A-5C, the controller 230 would generate six pulses which are transmitted along the dispense line 273, one pulse which is transmitted on the dispense line 272, and one pulse which is 20 transmitted along the dispense line 271. The dispenser 270 would then dispense six quarters, one dime and one nickel.

In a further aspect of the invention illustrated in FIG. 6, the coin tubes 262-268 can be part of a removable and replaceable cassette 501. One such suitable cassette is 25 described in U.S. Patent No. 5,400,891, assigned to the assignee of the present invention, and incorporated by reference herein. The feature of a removable and replaceable cassette permits various cassettes, each of which can differ according to the distribution of 30 denominations associated with the coin tubes 262-268, to be used in conjunction with the coin mechanism 110 and the vending machine 1. As before, the coin mechanism controller 230 serves as an interface between the vend controller 130

and the coin mechanism 110. To identify the arrangement of the coin tubes in a particular cassette to the coin mechanism controller 230, the coin mechanism 110 includes a keypad 503 with multiple buttons 505, which are electrically connected to the coin mechanism controller 230. The keypad 503 can be used, among other things, to enter a code, such as a four-letter or four-digit code, that identifies the arrangement of the coin tubes to the coin mechanism controller 230. The code may also be a combination or a particular sequence of letters and numbers that can be suitably entered using the keypad 503. The coin mechanism controller 230 is programmed to recognize the code, and, in response to the code, to operate and control the gates 245-251 in FIG. 2 to divert an accepted coin to a proper one of the tubes 262-268 or to the cash box 120. Once the coin mechanism controller 230 is provided with the information concerning the identity of the coin tube arrangement, the controller 230 can re-calculate the best combination of coins in which to dispense the change owed to a customer by taking into account the denominations as well as the distribution of coins in the coin tubes of the particular cassette.

FIG. 7 shows a cassette 601 which includes four coin tubes 602 - 605, and which can replace the cassette 501 in FIG. 6. For the purposes of illustration, it is assumed that the coin tubes 602, 605 are arranged to store vertical stacks of nickels and the coin tubes 603, 604 are arranged to store stacks of dimes. Of course, other cassettes having different tube arrangements can also be used with the invention. For example, a cassette having four tubes each of which stores coins of the same denomination can be used. Alternatively, two tubes can store coins of a first denomination, while the remaining two tubes store coins of

second and third denominations, respectively. In any event, when the cassette 601 is inserted into the coin mechanism 110 by service personnel, the service personnel enters a predetermined code using the keypad 503. The code 5 corresponds to the particular arrangement of coin tubes in the cassette 601. The coin mechanism controller 230 receives and recognizes the code.

Again, for purposes of illustration, it is assumed that the vend controller 130 determines that a customer is owed change totaling \$0.50 and generates two pulses on the dispense line 146 corresponding to two quarters. It is also assumed that the coin mechanism controller 230 is programmed to monitor the signals on the dispense lines 144-146 according to the second technique in which the values 10 corresponding to the monitored signals are accumulated, and payout of a single coin of the highest available 15 denomination occurs once the total accumulated value is at least equal to or higher than the value of the highest available coin in the tubes 602-605. Any total accumulated 20 value greater than the value of the highest denomination coin is accumulated together with the value of the subsequently monitored pulses. Payout of the additional 25 change occurs in the same manner, and a final payout occurs, if necessary, once no further pulses are received for the specified duration T. In this example, two dimes would be dispensed immediately after receipt of the first pulse on the dispense line 146, and three dimes would be paid out immediately after receipt of the second pulse on the dispense line 146.

30 In various implementations, the invention provides one or more of the following advantages. Since the coin mechanism controller 230 serves as an interface between the vend controller 130 of the vending machine 1 and other

components in the coin mechanism 110, the coin mechanism 110 can be used to update existing vending machines without replacing the vend controller. For example, an existing vending machine 110 can be upgraded to accommodate new or 5 different combinations of coin sets by replacing an existing coin mechanism with the coin mechanism of the invention. In particular, an existing vending machine can be upgraded relatively easily to accept payment and dispense change in the form of new or different combinations of coin 10 denominations. For example, by using the coin mechanism of the invention, a vending machine can be updated to dispense a one-dollar coin even though the existing vend controller generates signals indicating that four quarters should be dispensed. The coin mechanism 110 is sufficiently flexible 15 and adaptable that it also can be used with vending machines whose vend controller has already been updated to accommodate new or different combinations of coin denominations. Furthermore, removable and replaceable cassettes with different arrangements of coin tubes can be 20 used with a single coin mechanism. The use of a keypad allows service personnel to enter a code which is transmitted to the coin mechanism controller and provides a convenient means for identifying the coin tube arrangement in the cassette to the coin mechanism controller. The coin 25 mechanism of the invention can, therefore, provide enhanced flexibility and adaptability to existing machines with relative ease and at relatively low cost.

Although the invention has been described with respect to vending machines, the coin mechanism of the 30 invention can be used in any apparatus, such as a gaming machine which accepts payment and/or dispenses change in the form of coins. The invention can also be used in connection with semi-automatic transaction systems, such as cash

registers. Similarly, although the invention has been described with respect to machines that dispense coins as change, the invention can also be used in a machine which dispenses coins as a prize to the customer.

5 Other implementations are contemplated within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A coin mechanism comprising:

one or more coin tubes for storing,
respectively, coins of one or more denominations;

5 a dispenser for controlling the dispensing of
coins from the coin tubes; and

a coin mechanism controller suitable for
connection to a controller in an automatic transaction
system so as to receive change dispense signals from the
10 automatic transaction system controller indicating the form
of dispensing change to a customer, wherein the coin
mechanism controller, when connected to the automatic
transaction system controller, serves as an interface
between the automatic transaction system controller and the
15 dispenser, and wherein the coin mechanism controller is
programmed to re-determine the form of paying out the
change.

2. The coin mechanism of claim 1 wherein the
coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the
20 coin denominations in which the change is to be dispensed by
taking into account the distribution and denominations of
coins in the coin tubes.

3. The coin mechanism of claim 1 wherein the
coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the
25 number and denomination of coins in which the change is to
be dispensed when the set of available coin denominations in
the coin tubes differs from the set of coin denominations
which the automatic transaction system controller is
programmed to handle.

4. The coin mechanism of claim 1 wherein the
coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the
number and denomination of coins in which the change is to
be dispensed when the set of available coin denominations in
5 the coin tubes differs from the coin denominations
corresponding to the change dispense signals received from
the automatic transaction system.

5. A coin mechanism according to claim 1
suitable for connection to an automatic transaction system
10 controller capable of providing signals indicating the
number and denomination of coins in which change is to be
dispensed using three different coin denominations, wherein
the coin mechanism comprises four coin tubes for storing,
respectively, coins of four different denominations.

15 6. A coin mechanism according to claim 1
suitable for connection to an automatic transaction system
controller capable of providing signals indicating the
number and denomination of coins in which change is to be
dispensed using three different coin denominations, wherein
20 the coin mechanism comprises two coin tubes for storing
coins of a first denomination and two coin tubes for storing
coins of a second denomination.

7. A coin mechanism according to claim 1
suitable for connection to an automatic transaction system
25 controller capable of providing signals indicating the
number and denomination of coins in which change is to be
dispensed using three different coin denominations, wherein
the coin mechanism comprises four coin tubes for storing
coins of a single denomination.

8. The coin mechanism of claim 5 wherein the three coin denominations are U.S. nickels, dimes and quarters, and wherein the four coin denominations are U.S. nickels, dimes, quarters and one-dollars coins.

5 9. The coin mechanism of claim 2 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed using as many available higher denomination coins as possible.

10 10. The coin mechanism of claim 2 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to monitor the change dispense signals from the automatic transaction controller, to accumulate values corresponding to the monitored signals, and to control the dispenser to dispense 15 change from the coin tubes only after no further change dispense signal is received for at least a specified duration following the previous change dispense signal.

20 11. The coin mechanism of claim 2 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to monitor the change dispense signals from the automatic transaction controller, to accumulate values corresponding to the monitored signals, and to control the dispenser to dispense 25 change from the coin tubes once the accumulated total value is at least equal to or higher than the value of the highest available coin denomination in the coin tubes.

12. The coin mechanism of claim 2 wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to monitor the change dispense signals from the automatic transaction controller, to accumulate values corresponding to a

predetermined number of the monitored signals, and to control the dispenser to dispense change from the coin tubes immediately following receipt of the predetermined number of monitored signals.

- 5 13. An automatic transaction system comprising:
 a coin insert slot;
 a coin return;
 a system controller for determining the amount
 of change due a customer and the number and denominations of
10 coins in which the change is to be dispensed, wherein the
 system controller uses a particular set of coin
 denominations for determining the form in which change is to
 be dispensed;
 a coin mechanism connected to the coin insert
15 slot and the coin return, comprising:
 (a) sensors for generating signals indicative
 of the characteristics of an inserted coin;
 (b) a coin mechanism controller programmed to
 determine whether the inserted coin is acceptable based on
20 the signals generated by the sensors;
 (c) one or more coin tubes for storing,
 respectively, acceptable coins of one or more denominations;
 (d) a dispenser for controlling the dispensing
 of coins from the coin tubes in response to dispense signals
25 from the coin mechanism controller; and
 communication lines connecting the coin
 mechanism controller and the system controller, whereby the
 coin mechanism receives change dispense signals from the
 system controller indicating the number and coin
 denominations of coins in which change is to be dispensed,
30 and wherein the coin mechanism controller is programmed to
 re-determine the number and denominations of coins in which

the change is to be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in the coin tubes.

14. The automatic transaction system of claim
13 wherein the coin tubes store, respectively, a different
5 set of coin denominations from the coin denominations used
by the system controller for determining the form in which
change is to be dispensed.

15. The automatic transaction system of claim
13 wherein the coin tubes store, respectively, four
10 different coin denominations and wherein the system
controller uses a set of three different coin denominations
for determining the form in which change is to be dispensed.

16. A coin mechanism suitable for receiving a
removable, replaceable cassette having one or more coin
15 tubes for storing, respectively, coins of one or more
denominations, the coin mechanism comprising:

a coin mechanism controller suitable for
connection to a controller in an automatic transaction
system so as to receive change dispense signals from the
20 automatic transaction system controller indicating the coin
denominations in which change is to be dispensed to a
customer, wherein the coin mechanism controller, when
connected to the automatic transaction system controller,
serves as an interface between the automatic transaction
25 system controller and a coin dispenser, and wherein the coin
mechanism controller is programmed to re-determine the
number and denominations of coins in which the change is to
be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and
denominations of coins in the coin tubes;

a dispenser for controlling, in response to dispense signals from the coin mechanism controller, the dispensing of coins from the coin tubes in the cassette; and
5 a keypad for entering a code to identify to the coin mechanism controller the arrangement and corresponding denominations of coin tubes in the cassette.

17. The coin mechanism of claim 16 further comprising a coin passageway, sensors for generating signals indicative of the characteristics of an inserted coin, and a
10 coin separator, wherein the coin mechanism controller is further programmed to determine whether an inserted coin is acceptable and to determine the denomination of the coin based on the signals generated by the sensors, and wherein the coin mechanism controller controls the coin separator to divert an accepted coin to one of the coin tubes
15 corresponding to the denomination of the accepted coin.

18. A method of providing change from an automatic transaction system comprising:

generating change dispense signals
20 corresponding to the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed;
receiving the change dispense signals in a coin mechanism controller;
25 re-determining the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed by taking into account the distribution and denominations of coins in coin tubes associated with the coin mechanism;
generating new change dispense signals based on the step of re-determining to control the operation of a
30 coin dispenser; and

dispensing coins from the coin tubes according to the number and denominations determined by the coin mechanism controller.

19. The method of claim 18 wherein re-
5 determining occurs when the set of available coin denominations in the coin tubes differs from the set of coin denominations corresponding to the signals received by the coin mechanism controller.

20. The method of claim 18 wherein re-
10 determining comprises re-determining the number and denomination of coins in which the change is to be dispensed using as many available higher denomination coins as possible.

21. The method of claim 20 further comprising:
15 monitoring the coin dispense signals received in the coin mechanism controller;
accumulating values corresponding to the monitored signals; and
controlling the dispenser to dispense change
20 from the coin tubes only after no further coin dispense signal is received by the coin mechanism controller for at least a specified duration following the previously received change dispense signal.

22. The method of claim 20 further comprising:
25 monitoring the coin dispense signals received in the coin mechanism controller;
accumulating values corresponding to the monitored signals; and

controlling the dispenser to dispense change from the coin tubes once the accumulated total value is at least equal to or higher than the value of the highest available coin denomination in the coin tubes.

5 23. The method of claim 20 further comprising:
monitoring the coin dispense signals received
in the coin mechanism controller;

· accumulating values corresponding to a
predetermined number of the monitored signals; and

10 controlling the dispenser to dispense change
from the coin tubes immediately following receipt of the
predetermined number of monitored signals.

15 24. The method of claim 18 wherein generating
change dispense signals includes generating signals
corresponding to four quarters, and wherein dispensing
includes dispensing a single one-dollar coin.

20 25. A method of identifying a coin tube
arrangement during replacement of a coin tube cassette in a
coin mechanism:

entering a code corresponding to the coin tube arrangement using a keypad connected to the coin mechanism;
recognizing the code; and
operating the coin mechanism with said cassette inserted in the coin mechanism.

25 26. The method of claim 25 wherein the code comprises a plurality of letters.

27. The method of claim 25 wherein the code comprises a plurality of numbers.

28. The method of claim 25 wherein the code comprises a combination of letters and numbers.

29. The method of claim 25 wherein the code comprises a specified sequence of letters and numbers.

5 30. The method of claim 25 further comprising storing coins accepted by the coin mechanism in the coin tubes of the cassette.

10 31. The method of claim 25 further comprising providing change to a customer using coins stored in the coin tubes of the cassette.

32. A method of accumulating currency in an automatic transaction system comprising:
receiving an inserted coin in a coin mechanism;
routing the coin to one of a plurality of coin
15 storage tubes; and
generating a signal indicating that the coin
was routed to a cash box.

33. The method of claim 32 further comprising controlling a bill validator, in response to said signal, to accept bills of a specified denomination.
20

34. A method of accumulating currency in an automatic transaction system comprising:
receiving an inserted coin in a coin mechanism;
routing the coin to a cash box;
25 generating a signal indicating that the coin
was routed to one of a plurality of coin storage tubes.

35. The method of claim 34 further comprising controlling a bill validator, in response to said signal, so as to reject bills of a specified denomination.

ADAPTABLE COIN MECHANISM

Abstract of the Disclosure

A coin mechanism has one or more coin tubes for storing, respectively, coins of one or more denominations, a dispenser for controlling the dispensing of coins from the coin tubes, and a coin mechanism controller suitable for connection to a controller in an automatic transaction system so as to receive change dispense signals from the automatic transaction system controller indicating the form of dispensing change to a customer. The coin mechanism controller, when connected to the automatic transaction system controller, serves as an interface between the automatic transaction system controller and the dispenser, and is programmed to re-determine the form of paying out the change, for example, by taking into account the distribution and denominations of the coins in the coin tubes. The arrangement of coin tubes in a coin tube cassette for use with the coin mechanism can be identified by entering a code on a keypad associated with the coin mechanism.

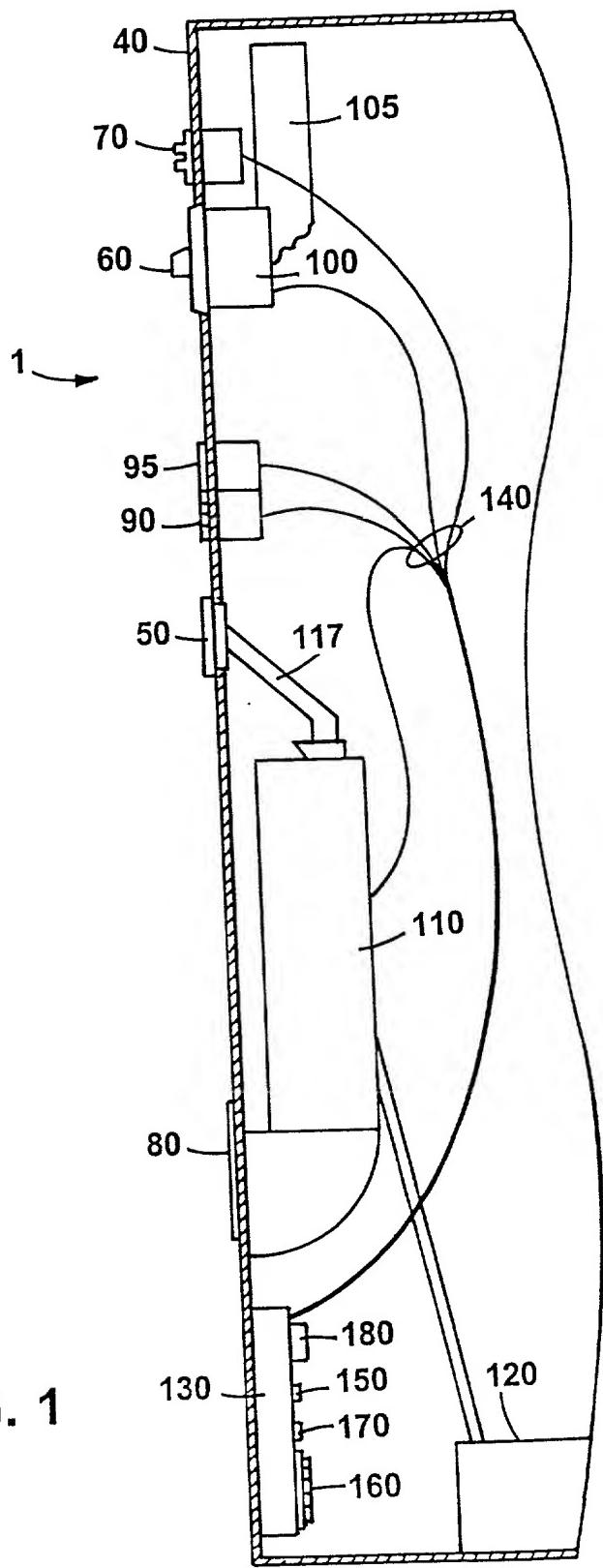


FIG. 1

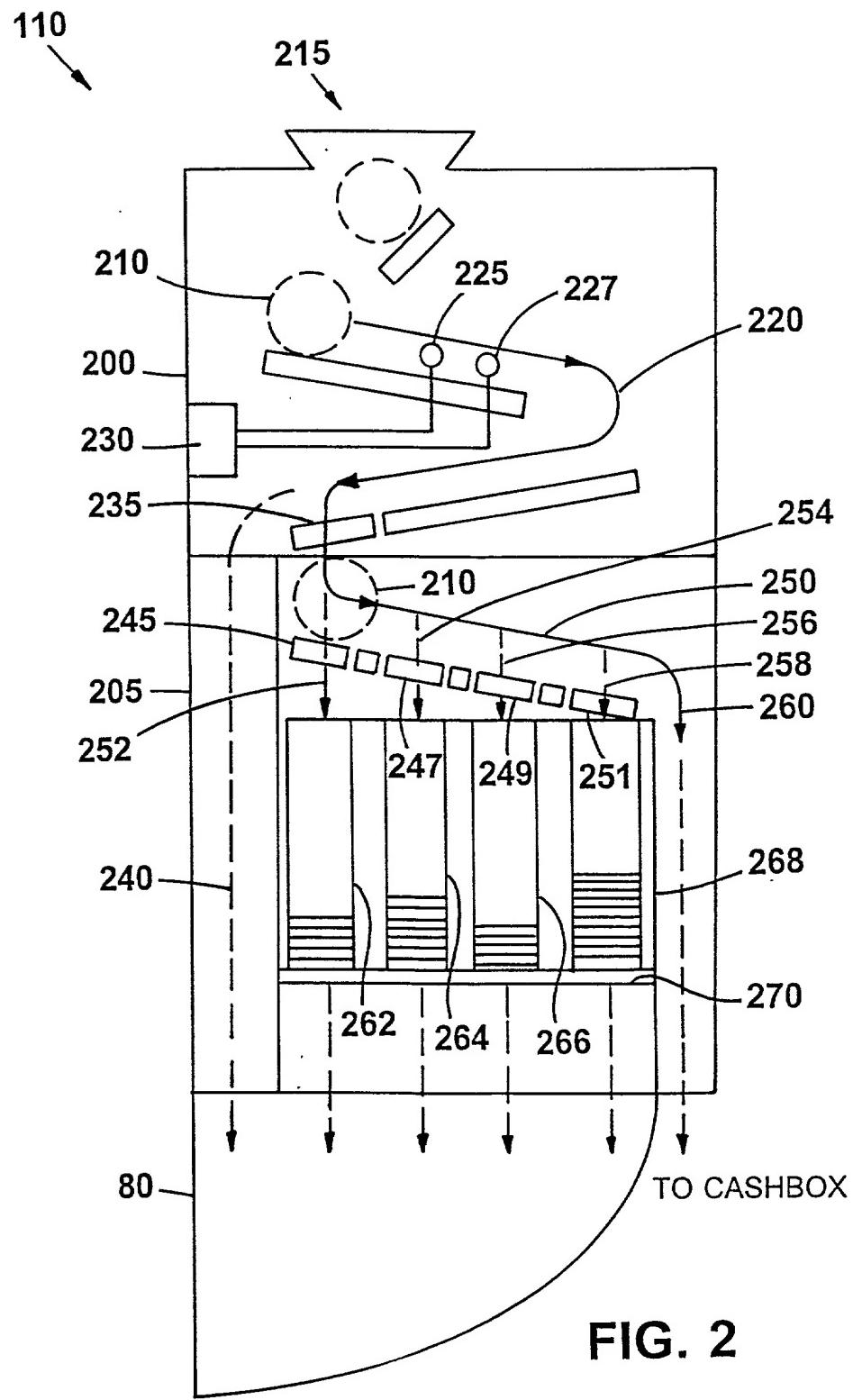


FIG. 2

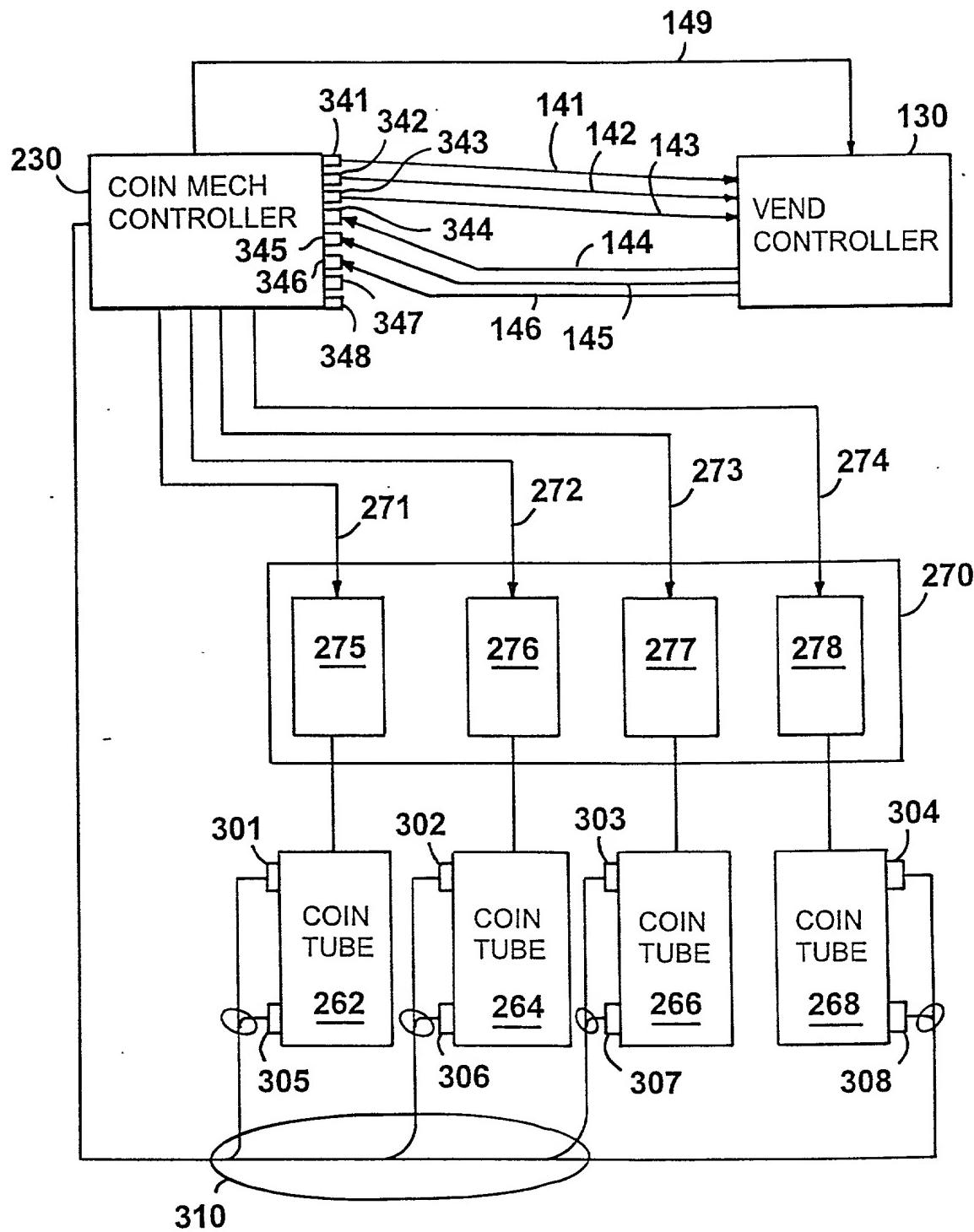


FIG. 3

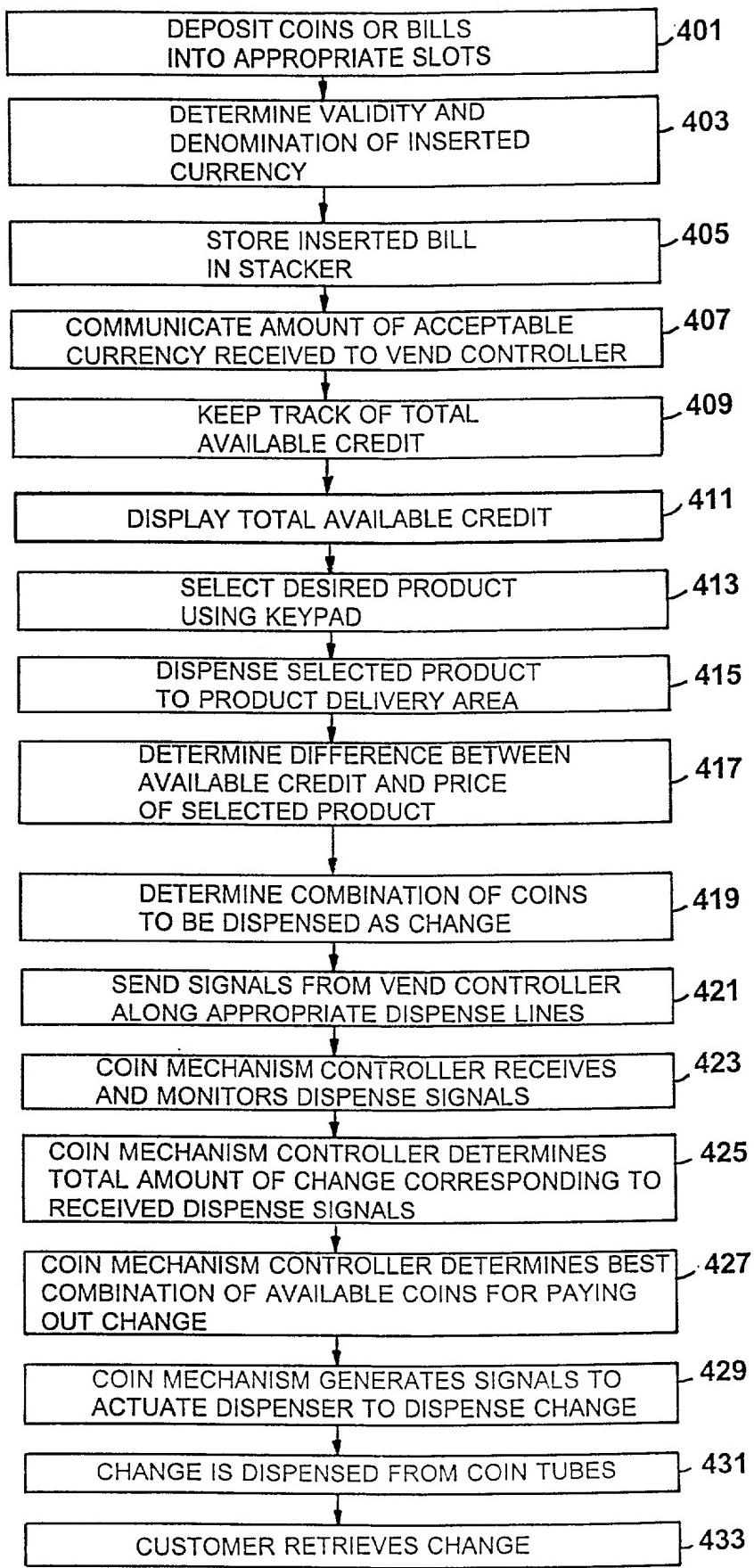


FIG. 4

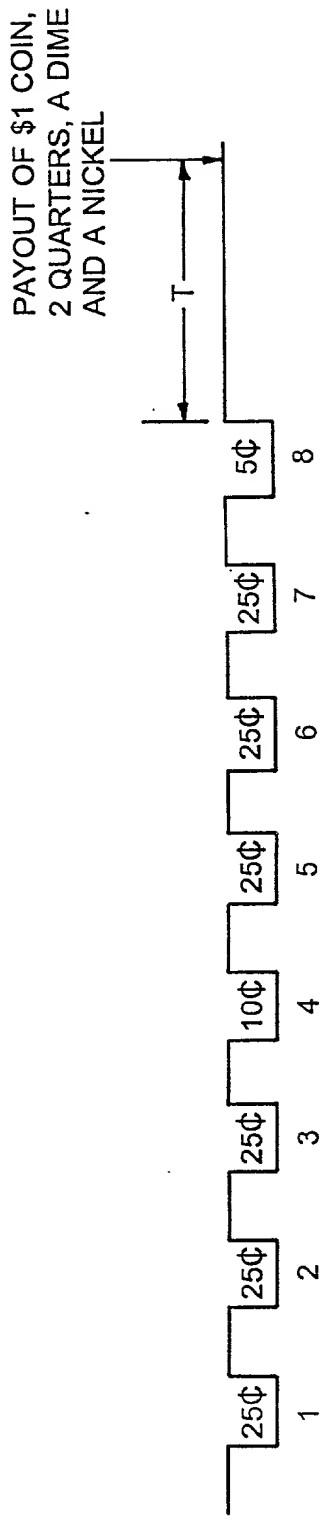


FIG. 5A

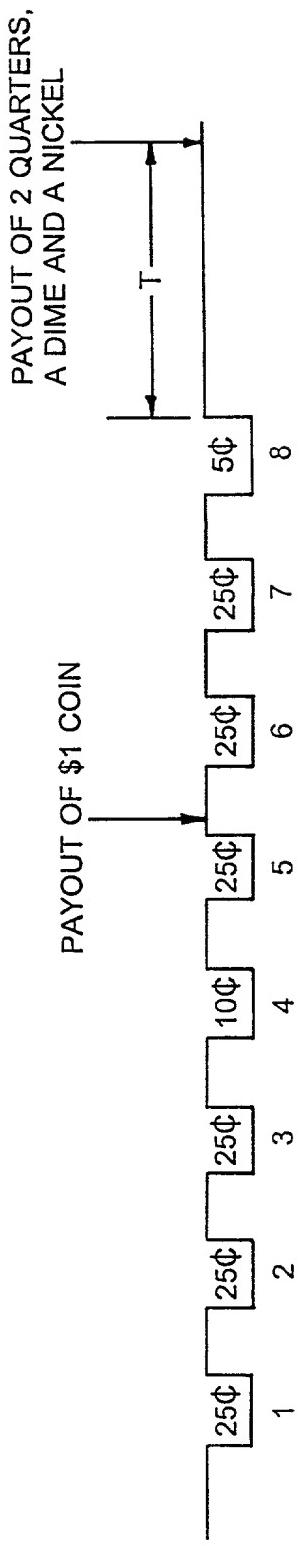


FIG. 5B

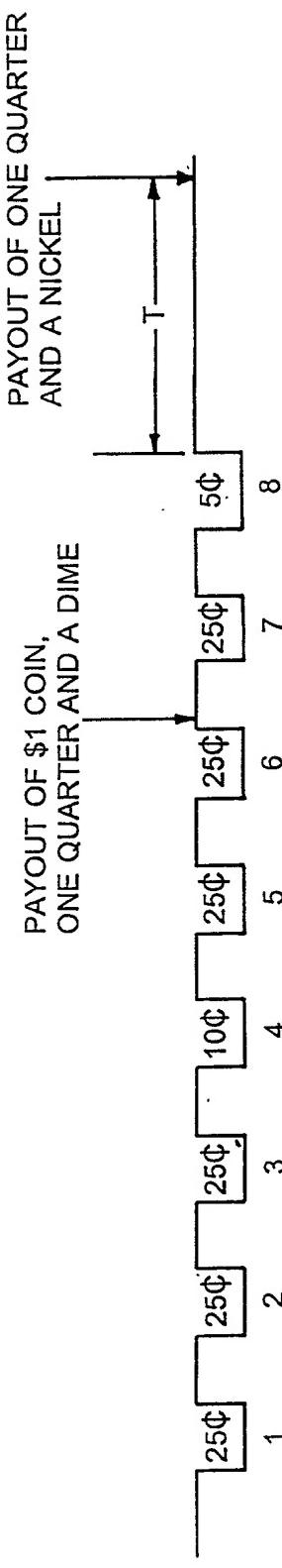
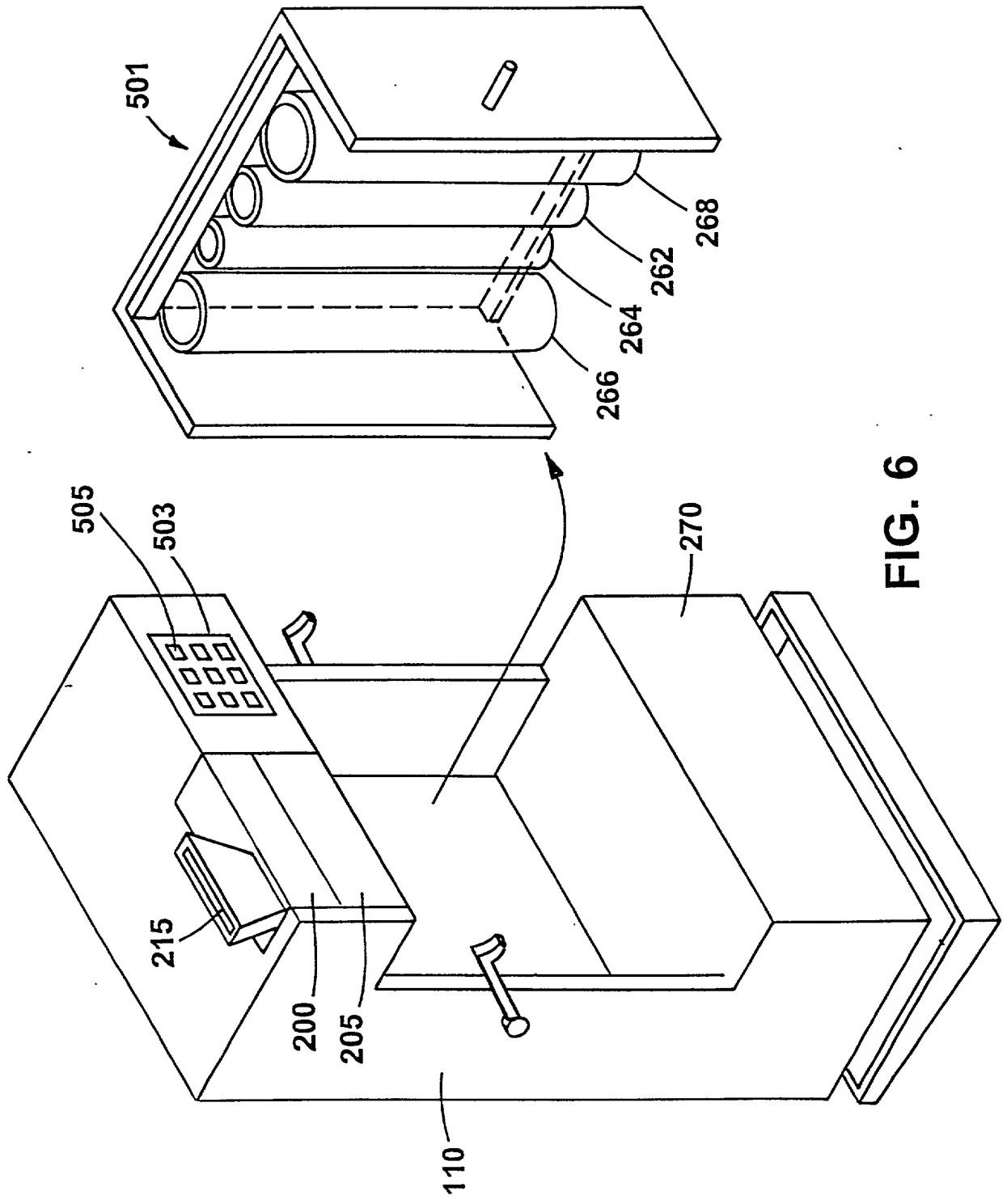


FIG. 5C

FIG. 6



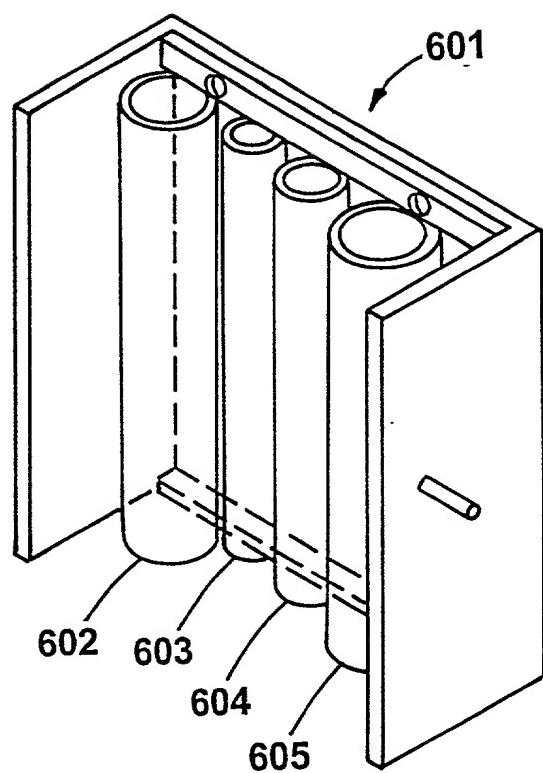


FIG. 7

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled ADAPTABLE COIN MECHANISM, the specification of which

is attached hereto.

was filed on _____ as Application Serial No. _____
and was amended on _____.

was described and claimed in PCT International Application No. _____
filed on _____ and as amended under PCT Article 19 on _____.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information I know to be material to patentability in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a).

I hereby appoint the following attorneys and/or agents to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: Samuel Borodach, Reg. No. 38,388; Stephan J. Filipek, Reg. No. 33,384; William E. Booth, Reg. No. 28,933; Barry E. Bretschneider, Reg. No. 28,055; John W. Freeman, Reg. No. 29,066; Timothy A. French, Reg. No. 30,175; Alan H. Gordon, Reg. No. 26,168; John F. Land, Reg. No. 29,554; John B. Pegram, Reg. No. 25,198; Rene D. Tegtmeier, Reg. No. 33,567; Hans R. Troesch, Reg. No. 36,950; Dorothy P. Whelan, Reg. No. 33,814; Charles C. Winchester, Reg. No. 21,040.

Address all telephone calls to Stephan J. Filipek at telephone number 212/765-5070.

Address all correspondence to Stephan J. Filipek, Fish & Richardson P.C., 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10111.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patents issued thereon.

Full Name of Inventor: Paul R. Fletcher

Inventor's Signature: Paul Fletcher

Date: 17th SEPT. 1996

Residence Address: 6 Prior Croft Close, Camberly, Surrey, GU151DE England

Citizen of: United Kingdom

Post Office Address: 6 Prior Croft Close, Camberly, Surrey, GU151DE England

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY CONTINUED

Full Name of Inventor: Gregory J. Billington

Inventor's Signature: G. Billington Date: 12/9/96

Residence Address: 36 Egremont Drive, Lower Earley, Reading, RG63BS England

Citizen of: United Kingdom

Post Office Address: 36 Egremont Drive, Lower Earley, Reading, RG63BS England

U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20591
Telephone: (202) 707-7400
Facsimile: (202) 707-7441
Internet: www.uspto.gov

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY CONTINUED

Full Name of Inventor: Craig A. Lewis

Inventor's Signature: Craig A. Lewis

Date: 30 Aug 1996

Residence Address: 469 Green Hill Lane, Berwyn, Pennsylvania 19312

Citizen of: United States

Post Office Address: 469 Green Hill Lane, Berwyn, Pennsylvania 19312

Catherine Brechner

Notary Seal
Catherine Brechner, Notary Public
East Goshen Twp., Chester County
My Commission Expires July 7 1997

Member, Pennsylvania Association of Notaries

12152 N/I

page 3 of 3